

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

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FEMALE DYNAMITERS.

They Hold a Mass Meeting in New York.

England to Be Fought Not With Arms or Moral Suasion, But With Dynamite.

New York, July 4.—A mass-meeting was held Monday night in the Cooper Union, under the auspices of the Ladies Irish Aid Society, for the purpose of raising funds for the families of "those men who recently died for Ireland." The reading-desk was surmounted by a harp draped in crape. The desk was also draped in black and pendant from it was a wreath of emmalax. The pillars in rear of the platform were entwined with black, in the folds of which were inserted small twigs of fern leaves. The most notable dynamiters were present.

At 8:45 Mrs. Kate Diggs, the President of the association, called the meeting to order and nominated Mr. P. J. Sheridan as chairman. Mr. Sheridan was received with much enthusiasm. He said that he had been too short a time in this country to be entitled to such applause, but he was not vain enough to appropriate it to himself, and knew that it was a tribute to the cause which he represented. He would observe that whatever he might say, he desired to be held personally responsible for his utterances, and he said this because he presumed that some things which he might say would be flashed across the ocean, and he did not wish it understood that he spoke for any one but himself. He was not a member of the Irish Nationalist Association, either of Ireland or of America. They were here first to pay a tribute of respect to those who had laid down their lives for the cause of Ireland and to sympathize with their families; and next to renew their vows of allegiance to their native land, and to assert that in her defense they had a right to use all means which education and the sciences placed at their disposal. (Great cheering and cries of "Dynamite.") It had been said that it was inhuman to use scientific modes of warfare that had not heretofore been used, and the discussion had been provoked by the acts of a few brave men inspired by patriotism. (Great applause.) They would be placed upon the roll of Irish martyrs. "So long as Irish history shall last," said the speaker, "the names of Joe Brady—(applause)—Daniel Kearney, Michael Pagan and the boy hero Timothy Kelly shall be revered by every Irishman worthy of the name." (Long-continued applause.)

The next speaker was Dr. Hamilton Williams, who said that he wished to put himself upon the record as heartily approving of all that had been done by the men who had recently suffered in Ireland. "Yes," he continued, "even to the shedding of the blood of the stranger in Phoenix Park." There was only one doctrine for Irishmen, and that was the doctrine of eternal hate to England. (Great applause.) "You cannot achieve your liberty unless you are prepared to fight for it, and you cannot succeed unless you are prepared to adopt the only method by which Irishmen can fight England at the present time."

After several speeches the following resolutions were read and adopted:

"Whereas, We have assembled here tonight to mingle our tears with those of the immediate relatives of the martyred Brady, Curley, Fagan and Kelly, and also to console with families of Fitzharris, Joseph Mullet and Lawrence Hanlon, who were sent to a living death, all of whose lives and liberties were sacrificed on the perjured purchased testimony of Crown approvers, aided by suborned judges and packed juries; and

"Whereas, While we mourn and condole our hearts are proudly raised and buoyed up with the thought that, after seven centuries of rule by the sword, England has yet to conquer Ireland, and that during all these centuries a generation of Irishmen has never passed away without leaving as a heritage to their successors a protest written in blood against English tyranny; and

"Whereas, It is well known to every Irishman and to all others who take an interest in knowing that England rules Ireland by brute force and contrary to the wishes of the vast majority of the Irish people; therefore,

"Resolved, That any person entering Ireland officially commissioned by England to any administrative office enters at his peril, and that any Irishman accepting an administrative office from England in Ireland is a traitor to his country and race, and should be dealt with accordingly.

"Resolved, That the time has arrived for Irishmen to use every weapon which nature and science have furnished to protect the oppressed against the oppressor.

"Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of this meeting be tendered to the families of Dr. Gallagher and his associates in the dock who were convicted and sentenced to life long imprisonment not to vindicate the law but to appease the English clamor for Irish victims.

"Resolved, That from this day forth the families of men who love life and liberty shall be the welcome wards of a grateful race, and that from this meeting a committee be formed who shall communicate with Irish men and women throughout the States with the object of forming a permanent association, to be called the Irish Nationalist Aid and Defense Association, the business of said association being to provide for the families of all men who may lose either life or liberty in the service of Ireland."

Telegrams were read from Chicago, Maryland, Peoria, Ill., Stamford, Conn. and San Francisco. The latter was accompanied with "\$25 for families and \$100 to Rosa for dynamite," which was received with great applause.

A Fertile Region Unoccupied.

PORTLAND, July 4.—Captain J. D. Miller, one of the pioneer steamboat men of the State, has just returned from an exploration tour in and about the Flathead lake

country. He was sent out some time ago by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to examine the Flathead river about Flathead lake, with a view of determining the extent and fertility of the country and the navigability of the river. Captain Miller made a thorough inspection of the extensive region, and found a large valley about forty miles long and fifteen miles wide, through which the Flathead river flows. The soil is very fertile, and the stream navigable the length of the valley. He found only about forty settlers in the valley. Flathead lake is a large navigable body of water, into which flows the Flathead river. The Northern Pacific railroad will run within thirty miles of the southern end of the lake, and it is not improbable that a branch extension will be built to the shore. A steamer is now being built to navigate the lake.

OUT OF HIS PRISON.

Doc Middleton a Noted Desperado Released—Some of His History.

DENVER, Col., July 4.—"Doc" Middleton, whose exploits as a highway-mna, brigand and desperado are part of the early history of Colorado, Wyoming and Nebraska, and who has been serving a five years' sentence in the penitentiary for stealing cattle in the North Park, has been discharged from that institution, and immediately boarded the eastward-bound train. His destination is unknown, but he informed the prison officials that he was going to a new country where the name of Middleton was unknown, and where he would have an opportunity of lending a new life among strangers. During his long confinement in the prison he behaved himself like a man and conformed to the rules of the prison to the letter, not receiving one black mark. A few days before his discharge, while at work in one of the shops in the prison, and intently reflecting on the few days more of prison life, he put one of his fingers too near the buzz-saw, cutting it off. The prison physician attended to the finger, and the next day Middleton reported to the warden that he was ready for some light work. He was told that he might go into the hospital for repairs, if he chose; but he answered that his service belonged to the State, and he was ready to put in the time faithfully.

During the early days of the Black Hills excitement Doc and his gang operated on the road between Cheyenne and Deadwood City, at times varying the business of robbing stage coaches by stealing cattle. Once he was captured and tried by a crowd of cowboys and sentenced to be hung. His arms and legs were bound and he was mounted on a horse and driven under a limb of a large tree, from which a rope hung. A noose was made and tied under his neck and the horse driven away, leaving Middleton suspended in mid air. Two of the members of his gang happened to be in the neighborhood, and after the cowboys had ridden away they cut Doc down and after two hours' hard work resuscitated him. For several years after the occurrence it was claimed that Doc's ghost haunted the Territory, and innumerable stories were written of its exploits. One night the ghost attacked a stage coach and one of the more courageous passengers shot at and wounded the ghost, which proved to be the veritable Middleton masquerading in the guise of a ghost, and carrying on his usual occupations. A very lurid account of the exploits of "Middleton's Ghost," written by Stanley Huntley, then an inmate of a paper in Dakota, to the Brooklyn Eagle, was the means of his employment as a regular correspondent, and no doubt contributed to the latter success of the Spoken-by papers. During the early part of the year, 1875, Middleton and a pal planned and executed a bold bank robbery at Deadwood City, which was for a long time laid at the door of the James gang, and Pinkerton's detectives spent thousands of dollars hunting them, while Middleton with his ewag remained quietly in Deadwood laughing in his sleeve.

The Latest Manifesto From the Nihilists.

LONDON, June 4.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Standard says: "The most recent utterance of the Nihilists is an enistic addressed to Russian society from the Russian revolutionists. It occupies twelve small octavo pages, so poorly printed as to be in places undecipherable, and was written evidently some time before the coronation, to which it does not allude. Its tone affords a convincing proof of the weakness to which the party is reduced by the successful efforts of the police during the past two or three years. It speaks of the determination of the revolutionists to carry on the fight for 'Land and Liberty,' but acknowledges that they are suffering from the loss of their best leaders, and sorely distressed for means, which all 'fellow citizens' are earnestly exhorted to furnish without delay. It admits that the murder of Alexander II. was not received by the country at large in the way that the assassins desired, but attributes this fact to malicious reports spread by Government agents among the people to the effect that this terrible deed was the work of landed proprietors seeking to avenge their spoliation in favor of the peasant. The appeal is long and on the whole feeble, and contains no definite programme of future action, nor, generally speaking, any but vague references to the past. It ends with a reference to the war with Germany which the Government is drifting toward, to the sure defeat and disgrace of Russia. Germany, it is said, treats this country in the way that one man could not treat another without receiving a blow in the face; and 'Bismarck, it may be affirmed, without fear of error, treats his wife's chambermaid more politely than he does the Russian Government.' The last words of this Nihilist manifesto are: 'The party will continue to pursue arbitrary power into its last hiding places, and your part, fellow-citizens, is to furnish the necessary sinews of war; so let us be allies!'

A LONG SLEEP.

A Physical Phenomenon That is a Puzzle to Scientists.

Mr. Wenzel Platt Has Been Taking a Protracted Nap of 191 Days and Still Soundant.

NEWTOWN, Conn., July 4.—A singular case of lethargic existence is now the talk of Newtown. The sleeper is Sherman W. Platt, who has always resided with his father, Mr. Wenzel Platt, a well-to-do farmer whose place is located four miles distant from Newtown Center. Young Mr. Platt is a well-built man about thirty-five years of age. He had always assisted his father in the working of a large farm. During the spring of 1882 he was attacked with malaria, and while he was treated for it and appeared to have recovered, was never since wholly free from its effects. With the arrival of summer he worked on the farm, displaying few comatose symptoms, and during the haying period was as active as any. One day, however, he was affected more than usual by the heat, and, while not overcome by it, lay down on the hay under a tree to rest, hoping to feel better after a short nap. It proved to be a long one, however, for although his days of consecutive sleep did not then begin the influence which tended to make protracted sleep possible instituted its work. While under the tree the belief is entertained by his mother that he suffered sunstroke, for on being removed to the house he acted and talked strangely, and never since seemed to be himself. Whether it was malaria, sunstroke or the two combined that produced his present condition or not, certain it is that after last Thanksgiving Day (November 30) he kept himself aloof, remained most of the time within doors and a few days before Christmas sank into a deep sleep in his bed, continuing there till the latter part of January, scarcely changing his position or recognizing persons in attendance, and not once rising from his slumber. Toward spring there was a slight change in the sleeper, which was manifested by an inclination to move, but he did not open his eyes, and during three months since his semi-unconsciousness set in he has eaten scarcely enough to sustain life.

What influence kept life in him is more than any one can tell. He was bolstered up in bed, still with closed eyes and mouth sealed against speech. He expressed by sound or motion no evidence of suffering, and his silence seemed to indicate that his wish was simply to be left alone. Later he was assisted to a sitting position, but the affectionate words of his relatives were not to his ears in vain. At last he was taken from the bed and his clothes put on. This was brought about with difficulty, as he was like one with no life—no muscular power. In April he began to walk tremulously, at first holding on by articles of furniture and afterward he could stand and walk alone. No kind appeal succeeded in drawing from him even the reply of a syllable. As the days came and went he walked from his bed to the chair and back again to bed. Daily, like an infant, he was dressed and undressed. Evidences of returning strength have been marked since the arrival of warm weather, but reason only in part. A while ago he seemed the way to the household pantry, and he has since at nearly regular intervals oscillated between the chair and cupboard shelves. When moving his eyes have opened partially, and he has uttered involuntary words only, but none which could be understood or accepted as intelligent. On rising in the morning after sleeping soundly at night he is regularly dressed, like a baby, and led to his chair, where he immediately sinks to sleep. When hunger prompts he rises, proceeds to the pantry, eats, returns to the chair, sleeps and when night comes is undressed and goes to sleep again. In winter and early spring, or before the nature of his strange case was known, many visitors were admitted to see the person who could sleep so long and live, but of late no one is allowed to see the patient save the immediate members of his family. The period of his lethargy at this writing covers 191 days.

A REVOLUTIONARY SOCIETY.

It is Reported to be International and Stronger Than the Irish Association, and Has Condemned Chief Justice Coleridge to Death.

NEW YORK, July 4.—It has been announced that Lord Chief Justice Coleridge will visit the United States the latter part of July or early in August, and will be the guest of the New York Bar Association and of the leading lawyers and judges throughout the country. If the Chief Justice has any strong inclination for a prolonged life he will not only remain away from the United States, but will keep a careful watch upon himself in England if the following extracts from statements made to a reporter of the Mercury by a prominent dynamiter may be considered reliable, as they are alleged to be, although his name is withheld:

"You say you go in with the Irish dynamite party in such work as the removal of Coleridge. Is any such work contemplated?" the Mercury asked. "Yes, his death sentence has been passed. Any man who slays a usurping tyrant, or the representative of such, we consider a hero, and if he dies for it we regard him as a martyr—much more of a martyr than the men who were burned at the stake, because the latter suffered merely on account of stubborn bigotry of creed, while our martyr suffers for the noble cause of mankind and human liberty. You will see we are not half-brained, wild, unreasoning men. We look deeply into things and build our codes on the very foundations of things."

"Is there any alliance or understanding between the various revolutionary organizations—for instance, between the Internationalists of Germany, France, Italy, etc.

the Nihilists of Russia, the Irish dynamite party, the Black Hand of Spain and the others?" "Some of the organizations you name are isolated. But as far as this country is concerned, there is a society greater still—a secret society—the strongest branch of the International Workingmen's Secret Revolutionary Society. They are all working for the enfranchisement of the workingman and the destruction of tyrants and tyranny in any and all forms."

"What will be the result of such a union?"

"I can not tell. I can only say that it cannot help being beneficial to the cause of labor and of Irish freedom. This alliance has been secretly talked of for quite a considerable time; but the officers of the secret branch were waiting until the Irish dynamite men would demonstrate their sincerity and prove that the science which they claim to teach in their schools was the thing they represented it to be. The explosion in London fully demonstrated both of these, and the seizure of the nitroglycerine factories in Birmingham and Cork plainly showed that the Irish explosion party was in for work. After this, all opposition was withdrawn, and the secret Union ratified this compact."

To the question of how strong is the Irish dynamite party, a prominent leader replied:

"There is a great misconception as to that. We have all the Irishmen who amount to anything with us, and in our ranks are included clergymen of different persuasions. A clergyman acted as ruling judge on the trials of Coleridge and some others I will not mention. A mighty change is taking place in men's minds, and much as the first three-quarters of the nineteenth century has accomplished, the next fifteen years will cast it all in the shade. There will be few thrones in Europe when the morning of New Year's day, 1900, dawns."

TO EXPLORE GREENLAND.

And Determine the Question if Icy Mountains Enclose Green Fields.

LONDON, July 4.—A special from Finland to the Times says: "Professor Nordenskjöld sailed yesterday from Gothenburg on his tenth Arctic expedition. He was born in Finland just fifty years ago. Half his lifetime has been spent in Arctic exploration, or in making preparations for it."

The Sofia, which has been lent by the Swedish Government, is a small steamer, carefully fitted for the work she has to do, which is not specially dangerous. None of the Yega staff accompany their old leader to Greenland, though science is well represented on the Sofia. Nordenskjöld is supported by Dr. Nathorst as geologist and paleontologist, Herr Korthoff for birds and insects, Dr. Hamberg as hydrographer, Dr. Berlioz as surgeon and naturalist in general, and Herr Forstrand as preserver of specimens. As ice-masters one of the boldest Norwegian skippers has been selected, Johnsen, who in his walrus schooner has sailed far beyond the north point of Navlye Zemlyn. The crew consists of twenty-four men.

His main object is to penetrate into the heart of Greenland, in order to test his theory that the permanent ice is really only a band surrounding the interior, which in summer, at least, is literally a land of greenery. In this trying journey Nordenskjöld will be accompanied by at least one of his staff and ten of his crew, and will be equipped with all the appliances requisite for ice traveling. In providing this equipment he has been guided not only by the experience of Alpine climbers, but by the knowledge he acquired twelve years ago, when, in company with Palander, he succeeded in penetrating thirty miles inland from the head of Auletsivik Fjord, his starting point in the present expedition. About thirty or forty miles from the coast the interior seems to rise suddenly like a huge wall of ice, cleft here and there, fortunately, by valleys, by means of which the expedition will be able to reach the uneven plateaus of the interior. The first forty miles are likely to be the most trying; the coast region is cut up by gaping crevasses and broad rivers in the midst of rugged hills of ice, and these will necessitate long detours. The rivers, as a rule, terminate in insignificant waterfalls, which plunge suddenly into what seem to be bottomless abysses of ice. In his former journey Nordenskjöld attained a height of about 2,000 feet, and east and north the country seemed to rise gradually, and presented the appearance of a billowy sea suddenly frozen. Auletsivik Fjord, from which the expedition will start on its journey, opens just below Disco Island, and penetrates a considerable distance into the land. At this point Greenland is about its broadest, so that the line of exploration has been well chosen to test the theory that has prompted the expedition. This theory is no new one on the part of Nordenskjöld, for as long ago as his former expedition of 1870 he seems to have come to the conclusion that the "icy mountains" were confined to the regions of the Greenland coast, surrounding a land comparatively free from ice, and even wooded in its southern parts. If Nordenskjöld succeeds in confirming his hypothesis it will be one of the triumphs of scientific prediction.

ARMED AGAINST FRANCE.

A Distinguished Italian Officer's Opinion of Existing Military Possessions.

ROME, July 4.—A Press representative has had the following conversation with a distinguished Italian officer on the military situation of France and Italy.

Question—What do you think of the chances of France in the event of a fresh German invasion?

Answer—It would be difficult almost impossible, to prevent the Germans from entering France and marching straight to Paris. The French having lost their natural safeguards on the frontier are doing

their best to replace them by artificial ones. They are building forts, constructing entrenched camps in many places, but they would all (on the side of Germany), I think, be powerless to stop the invader long and the French army would have to retire under the walls of Paris.

Question—What is your opinion of the new Paris fortification?

Answer—I know them only by books, but it seems to me that it would now require three times as many men, indeed, perhaps half the German army, to take Paris as it did in 1871, and that it would be almost impossible to starve it by cutting off supplies. Nothing military, however, is absolutely impossible.

Question—What do you know of French and Italian military preparations?

Answer—France having rightly or wrongly taken it into her head that it may some day find Germany and Italy allied against it, has been making numerous defensive preparations on the southeast frontier. Forts and entrenched camps have been erected at many points, notably Grenoble, Chambery, the neighborhood of Col di Tenda, Nice, and several points between Nice and the Col di Tenda. We Italians, on the other hand, for defensive purposes only, have been fortifying the passes in the Maritime Alps, Col di Tenda, Saluzzo, Ceva and other places. We have also this spring improved our defenses in the direction of Mont Blanc, and Mont Cenis, Susa, Aosta, etc., have improved the organization of the Alpine troops which already existed. The Alpine peasants are all armed now, and in case of invasion they could form corps, rapidly and defend their native mountains. This last was done quite recently—the spring—and very shortly the new Alpine forces are to meet for their first maneuvers.

Question—What military course should Italy adopt in the event of war with France?

Answer—She should attack at once in the southeast, try and audacious policy and overrun Savoy. Italy's most vulnerable points are Mont Cenis and the seaboard from the frontier to Genoa. Knowing that there are numerous accessible points hereabouts and that there are plenty of practicable defiles in the Maritime Alps, France, with her superior fleet, would try to send troops doubtless say from Toulon, the possession of which is of immense advantage to her, to some place near Savona. The latter town, therefore, is being carefully fortified.

Question—Do you not think an attack might be made further north, through the mountain passes near Chambery?

Answer—We might be invaded, as I have said, by Mont Cenis or north of it, but it would be very difficult for an army to keep its communications free and assure its being revictualled in the Alps. I think the strongest about Savona the most vulnerable point in Italy.

In conclusion it is necessary to lay stress on the fact that the distinguished Italian evidently regarded war between France and Italy as quite improbable in the near future. His very frankness, indeed, sufficiently proves this.

FROM OVER THE SEA.

New Guinea Will Not Be Annexed—Who the Notorious Louis Michel Is.

LONDON, July 4.—Alger Capel is going to America on a lecturing tour.

Prince Bismarck has started from Berlin for Friedrichsruh, whence he will go to Kissingen.

The French Chamber of Deputies has fixed July 10 as the date for the debate on the Tonquin question.

The loss by fire at the establishment of Proctor & Heyington, at Bermondsey, Tuesday, was £20,000.

M. Brun, French Minister of Marine and of the Colonies, will shortly go on a furlough for the benefit of his health.

It is reported that Zukertot, who won the first prize in the recent international chess tournament, is going to America.

M. Bourgeois, a Belgian police official, has started for Boston to receive the funds taken by Canon Bernard and found deposited in Boston.

In the House of Lords yesterday afternoon Lord Derby, the Colonial Secretary, said that the Government was not prepared to annex New Guinea, owing to the enormous extent of the territory, the unknown character of the interior of that country and the certainty that the natives would object to annexation.

Mr. Gladstone made a similar statement in the House of Commons. He said: "A dispatch will shortly be forwarded to Queensland stating the views of Her Majesty's Government on this question. The annexation of New Guinea is clearly null legally and is not warranted by policy. We are not prepared to confirm the action of the Queensland Government. We think the particular colony of Queensland is not well suited for the functions which it has undertaken to perform. The home government alone will assume the responsibility if such a step should be necessary. There is no reason to believe that other Powers wish to annex New Guinea. The dispatch will refer to our intention to strengthen the hand of the High Commissioner in regard to police of the neighboring seas."

Paris, July 4.—The long mooted question as to where Louis Michel was born is at last settled. She has been claimed, like Homer and Saint Christopher, by nearly a dozen different places. It now turns out that the grands demoniole was born in the seigneurial Castle of Vroncourt. The Figaro publishes her acte de naissance, which runs as follows:—

"Number six, Michel, Louise, year 1830, May twenty-ninth, eight o'clock, evening. 'Appeared before us, Etienne Domais, Mayor of the commune of Vroncourt, canton de Bourmont, Department of the Hautes Marne, and Claude Laumoux, doctor of medicine, domiciled at Bourmont, who declared that on the 20th of May, at five o'clock in the afternoon, a demoiselle Marie Anne Michel, femme de chambre, residing at the Chateau de Vroncourt, gave birth to the said house to a female infant, to which is given the prenom Louise and the name Michel."

THE DAILY BULLETIN.
THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 5, 1893



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6,552
The above number represents the circulation, each week of the DAILY and WEEKLY BULLETIN. Advertisers are invited to call and assure themselves of the truth of the statement, and they are requested to bear in mind that our rates for advertising are the lowest.

DAKOTA has six hundred and fifty-four post offices.

It is said that President Arthur will certainly attend the Louisville Exposition.

The Irish Times announces that Mr. Parnell has arranged his autumn trip to the United States for the second week in September.

A company has been organized at Lexington for the purpose of bringing dressed beef from Chicago for home consumption.

The number of attorneys before the Pension Department has increased from 4,000 to 16,000 since the passage of the pension law.

The Central Labor Union, of New York, defeated a motion to have Governor Butler Marshal and orator of the day at their demonstration in September.

The granite shaft which is to mark the place where Custer and his men were slaughtered has been shipped to Montana. It is inscribed with the names of the killed.

Bon Ingersoll believes the chances favor the election of Hoadly in Ohio. In his opinion Mr. Donald is the least objectionable man on the Democratic side for the Presidency in 1894.

The Helton-Barnett feud has made forty-nine widows and orphans, including the family of Vaughn, Helton, and those of the Barnett party, by reason of the men being convicted for life.

Within the last six months the Port physician at Boston has examined 28,530 assisted immigrants. "Many of them are too feeble by reason of age or other infirmities, for self-support, and must be aided by private and public charities."

It is reported that the Knights of Labor are proposing to so modify their constitution as to allow the members of each trade to be formed into a separate and, in a measure, independent society. It is found that the consolidated plan works injustice.

In a banquet speech at Springfield, Mass., John Kelly criticised Mr. Tilden for not "courageously calling on the people sustain him in assuming the Presidency of the United States in 1876." He also said that Tilden "tried to get nomination in 1880, and failing in this used his influence in New York to defeat Gen. Hancock."

By an act of the Legislature it is made the duty of the county court of each county in the State, at the term before the August election this year, to appoint tellers in each election district to ascertain and report the number of voters entitled to vote at that election. The information thus furnished is to be used in determining the result of the voting on the question of calling a constitutional convention.

The Lexington Transcript of the 4th inst. says: A Transcript reporter called at the jail yesterday and interviewed Bulger. He asserts his innocence of the matter. He is rather a good looking yellow boy apparently about twenty years old. There was apparently some lack of consistency about his tale. He said he lived in Cincinnati, and had only been away from there a few days. He confessed to have stolen the skiff, in which he was leaving Maysville when captured, and says he did it for the purpose of saving traveling expenses.

MORMON RECRUITS.

An Instalment of 670 and Not an Irishman Among Them.

New York, July 4.—The steamship Nevada from Liverpool has brought a stevedore full of Mormon recruits. Of the 695 passengers in that part of the ship, 670 being proselytes for Salt Lake. They were of nearly all the European nationalities, but Scandinavians predominated to the extent of nearly 600. There were about 100 English, Welsh and Scotch and a sprinkling of North Germans, French and Swiss. There was not an Irishman among them. It is a curious fact that among the thousands of Mormon immigrants who have passed through Castle Garden—and there are about 2,500 every year—there never was an Irishman discovered. The Nevada's consignment was under the care of twenty-two elders from Salt Lake, who fattened at the cabin table while their charges roughed it in the steerage. Elder H. O. Magleby was the chief, and his first assistant was L. R. Christensen. Each elder has been in Europe about two years doing missionary work—preaching the holiness of Mormonism and drumming up recruits for polygamy and Salt Lake. Each elder took a certain territory as his district and each gathered together the band of proselytes when he had secured, and the whole party joined the steamer at Liverpool.

From the time they were landed at Castle Garden until they took the train at the Erie depot at Jersey City last night the immigrants were watched over by the elders with a jealous eye. They were kept apart from the other passengers, and no Gentile was permitted to speak to them if the missionaries could prevent it. When a Herald reporter who wandered among them stopped to exchange a word with any of the party there was an elder by his side instantly. The proselytes were about equally divided as to the sexes. They were solid, heavy featured and ignorant, but healthy and strong. Most of them were under middle age, and nearly all were married couples with families, there being an unusually large number of children in the party. There were two couples and three or four decrepit old people, but they all had relatives with them to care for them. Most of them seemed to have a little money and some, the elders said, were very well to do. The cost of the voyage, however, is in all cases advanced by the Salt Lake authorities. It is said, so as to give them a sinner hold on the immigrants to prevent any desertions by the way. The Mormon Church government appropriated \$35,000 for the expenses of the Nevada party.

The elders strenuously denied that polygamy is any part of their scheme in bringing over these immigrants, and it was evident that the women certainly, if not the men, have no idea of the true inwardness of Mormonism. Several women with whom the reporter had an opportunity to converse hurriedly expressed great surprise and indignation when they were asked if they proposed to share their husbands with other wives. These are an instalment of the five thousand which Mr. Hunt, the Utah agent, says are involved in him.

At Eau Claire, Wis., a severe hail and thunder storm occurred, doing great damage to buildings, crops, etc., and rumors of disasters are constantly coming in. James Riley, a prominent farmer, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. The storm was especially severe in the neighborhood of New Chicago and Mandovi, and traveled from there up Beef River, doing great damage. At Mandovi five trains were torn to pieces. Farmer Williams, living between Osgo and Hamlin, Trempealeau county, had five horses and thirteen cattle killed and his building blown down. Two men were badly hurt at New Chicago. The house of George Jacob, in the town of Washington, near here, was blown to pieces and other damage done.

Death of Rt. Rev. Archbishop Purcell.

GEORGETOWN, O., July 4.—The aged prelate, John Baptist Purcell, at the advanced age of eighty-three, breathed his last yesterday at the Ursuline Convent, Brown county, O. His death has been daily expected for a long time, and it may be said hourly since his late, the fourth, attack of paralysis.

Artillery Experiments in Dahomey.

The San Francisco Post publishes the following interesting contribution to history: "The King of Dahomey received an invoice of Krupp cannon not long ago and conceived the idea of having them mounted on elephants' backs for use in the field. With much difficulty this project was carried out, and at the next military review the King ordered that one of the guns be fired immediately in front of the royal position, first taking the precaution to place a couple of thousand prisoners about where it was calculated the ball would strike, so as to judge of the effectiveness of the shot. When all was ready, one of the biggest elephants was backed round and sighted. Just as the lanyard was jerked, however, the animal turned half round to reach for a peanut or something, and the shell took off the Prime Minister's head and knocked a hole as big as a sewer through the royal palace. His Majesty wouldn't have cared so much if the matter had ended there—as the minister wasn't very prime and the palace needed ventilation but it didn't. On the contrary, the elephant, which had been stood on his head by the recoil, picked itself up in a fury and started in on the down grade ahead of its ticket. It upset the grand stand the very first rush, slung the Grand Chamberlain and Past Grand Carver of Missionaries into the next street. It then jumped into the brass band with all four feet, and if it hadn't gotten the big drum over his head so that it couldn't see, would probably have cleaned out the entire congregation. The King was not found until the next morning, and then, as he slid down out of a banana tree, he was understood to remark that there was only one thing needed to render his new artillery system an entire success—that was to get the enemy to adopt it."

During the launching of a ship at Glasgow on the 3rd inst., one hundred persons were thrown into the water and drowned.

BUSINESS HOUSES.

The following are among the leading Business Establishments of Maysville. Customers will find these houses reliable and occupying a commanding position in their respective lines.

A. NORRIS & SON.
Locksmiths and Bell-Hangers.

Are prepared to put up Electric House Bells which are not exposed in the room like the old style. Prices low. Call and see samples. Second Street, Maysville, Ky.

A. G. BROWNING, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office and residence south-east corner of Third and Sutton streets. Will give special attention to diseases peculiar to females. Maysville, Ky.

A. FINCH & CO.,
—DEALERS IN—

GRAIN, FLOUR and HEMP.

Cor. Third and Sutton Streets, Maysville, Ky.

A. M. ROGERS,
—DEALER IN—

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

41 E. Sec. St., Maysville, Ky.

A. HOSAN'S
BOOT and SHOE STORE.

Custom work a specialty. Large stock. All kinds at lowest prices. No. 47, Market street, two doors below D. A. Richardson & Co.'s grocery. Maysville, Ky.

BURGESS & NOLIN,
—Dealers in Simple and Fancy—

DRY GOODS.

No. 3, Enterprise Block, Second Street, Maysville, Ky.

C. AMMON,
PHOTOGRAPHER,

Second street, next door to Dr. Martin's, Maysville, Ky.

C. ROBERT DAWSON & CO.,
—Dealers in—

CIGARS and CONFECTIONERY.

ICE CREAM A SPECIALTY.

FRESH ROLLS AND CAKES EVERY DAY. Second Street, EAST MAYSVILLE.

C. S. MINER & BRO.,
—Dealers in—

Boots, Shoes, Leather

And FINDINGS,

No. 1, Second, cor. Sutton streets, Maysville, Ky.

DR. T. H. N. SMITH,
DENTIST.

Will devote his whole time to the preservation of the natural teeth. Dr. C. W. Wardle will take charge of all the mechanical work, such as gold, silver, continuous gum, celluloid and rubber plates. Maysville, Ky.

EGNEW & ALLEN,
STOVES, GRATES, TINWARE,

mantels, etc. Sole agents for the celebrated Grout and Leaver stoves. Roofing and guttering promptly and satisfactorily done. Corner of Market and Third streets, A. R. Glascock's old stand. Maysville, Ky.

FRANK DEVINE,
—Manufacturer of—

CIGARS.

Proprietor of the celebrated brands: Hold the Fort, Parlor Queen and Mother Hubbard. Best cigars in the market. Full variety of smokers' articles. Second street, Maysville, Ky.

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BAKER and CONFECTIONER.

Ice cream parlors open for the season. Absolutely pure cakes. Fresh bread of all kinds. Furnishing weddings and parties a specialty. Prices low. Maysville, Ky.

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Contractor and Builder.

Plans and Specifications furnished and all work promptly and satisfactorily done. Shop on Second street, opposite High school. Maysville, Ky.

GEORGE H. HEISER,
—Dealer in—

GROCERIES.

Pineapple Hams. Home-made Yeast Cakes. Maysville, Ky.

G. S. JUDD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Real Estate and Collecting Agency. Court St., (ap24ly) MAYSVILLE, KY.

GEO. COX & SON,
—Dealers in Staple and Fancy—

DRY GOODS,

SECOND STREET. Maysville, Ky.

HOLT RICHESON,
—Dealer in Staple and Fancy—

GROCERIES,

has REMOVED from his old stand to the building on Second street lately occupied by Charles H. Frank. Maysville, Ky.

HUNT & DOYLE,
—Every new shade in—

DRESS GOODS,

Crushed Strawberry, Electric Blue, Egyptian etc., and new Trimmings to match. Second St., Maysville, Ky.

JOHN WHEELER,
Daily FISH Market.

River, Lake and salt water fish. Prices reduced this day to 8 and 10 cents a pound. Market street, Maysville, Ky.

JOHN B. POYNTZ, JR.,
INSURANCE AGENT.

Oldest and best Companies. Insures for full value. Low rates. Losses promptly paid. No discounts. No delays. Office corner Third and Market streets. Maysville, Ky.

JAS. H. SALLER, CLARENCE L. SALLER
Saller & Saller,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
Court Street, (sepi8dy) MAYSVILLE, KY.

J. BLAKEBOROUGH,
THE BOSS

WALTHAM WATCH STORE.

Headquarters for Clocks, Silver Goods, Jewellery, etc. All work promptly and satisfactorily done. Second St., East of Market. ap17

J. W. SPARKS & BRO.,
No. 24, MARKET STREET.

NEW CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS

and Window Shades. Good Carpets at 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 65, 70, 75, and 90 cts., \$1.00 an 1 \$1.25 per yard. Maysville, Ky.

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(Successors to Thomas Jackson.)

Livery, Sale and Feed Stables

Street Hack orders promptly attended to at all times. Finest and latest style Turnouts. Horses bought and sold on Commission. Market St., four doors below Central Hotel. Maysville, Ky.

JOHN T. FLEMING,
INSURANCE AGENCY.

Represents the London and Liverpool and Globe, German American, of New York, and Phoenix, of Brooklyn. Also agent for Blue Lick Water. Office corner of Front and Sutton streets. Maysville, Ky.

J. F. RYAN,
Manufacturer and dealer in hand, pocket and pencil.

STAMPS, RUBBER TYPE, STENCILS,

Dates &c. Guns, Pistols, Trunks, Valises and Sewing Machines repaired. Trunks put up with lining, and keys made to order. Stencil cutting a specialty. Second St., Maysville, Ky.

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Ice cream and soda water. Fresh bread and cakes. Parties and weddings furnished on short notice. 33 Second st., Maysville, Ky.

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Real Estate and Collecting Agency. Third street, near Court house, Maysville, Ky.

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Contractors, Architects, Builders.

Plans and specifications furnished on reasonable terms and all work satisfactorily and promptly done. Office on Third street, between Wall and Sutton. Maysville, Ky.

MORRISON & KACKLEY,
—Wholesale and Retail—

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS.

Second Street, (m23ly) MAYSVILLE, KY.

MISS LOU POWLING,
FASHIONABLE MILLINER.

Latest spring styles of Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers and Millinery Goods generally. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Second, opposite Opera House. Maysville, Ky.

MRS. F. B. COLLINS,
MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING.

Latest styles of Hats, Bonnets, Laces and Millinery Notions. Prices low. Second street, Mrs. George Burrows' old stand. Maysville, Ky.

MCDUGGLE & HOLTON,
5,000 STANDARD PRINTS

at 5 cents. Job lot of seasonable goods just received. Prints, Lawns, Gingham, Perisols and Fans at bottom prices. Maysville, Ky.

MISS MATTIE CARR,
Second street, January's Block.

Millinery Goods, Hats, Laces,

Feathers, Trimmings etc., of the latest styles. Prices Low. Maysville, Ky.

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Justice of the Peace. REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE AGENT.

Will advertise and sell real estate. No charges whatever unless a sale is consummated. Deeds, mortgages &c. written at rates as low as any one's. Office Library Building, Sutton street.

M. DAVIS,
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Hats, Caps, Trunks and Valises. The latest spring styles just received. Market St., Maysville, Ky.

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CARPETS, Rugs, Oil Cloths and Matting

Will be sold CHEAP for the next thirty days. Call and see them. Maysville, Ky.

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(Formerly Miss Maggie Rasp.)

FASHIONABLE MILLINER.

has just received a full supply of all of the latest styles in Millinery Goods, Hats, Bonnets, Laces, Trimmings and all seasonable novelties. The ladies are invited to call. Market street, Maysville, Ky.

MRS. MARY E. THOMAS,
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Millinery and Notions,

Announces that she has just received her spring stock, which will be found very attractive and that she has also secured the services of an accomplished trimmer from Cincinnati. One price only. 13 E. Second st., Maysville, Ky.

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GOOD INTENT

Livery and Sale Stable.

A full line of all kinds of vehicles on hand for sale, hire or exchange. Horses kept by day, week or month. Largest and best appointed Livery Stable in the west. Prices as low as any. Best attention to vehicles stored. Telephone connection. No. 41 and 42 west Second St., Maysville, Ky.

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Nos. 57 and 59 Second and 16 Sutton streets, have just received a large stock of improved

VICTOR HAND CORN PLANTERS,
the greatest labor-saving implement ever offered to farmers. The best tobacco boxes and tobacco barn hardware of all kinds. Maysville, Ky.

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BISSET, McCLANAHAN & SHEA,
(Successors to Cooper & Bisset,

Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Marbleized Mantels, and manufacturers of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware.

Special attention paid to tin roofing, gutter and spouting. Practical plumbers, gas and steam fitters. Wrought iron and lead pipe &c. All work attended to promptly and warranted. 28 E. Second st., Maysville, Ky.

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No. 21 Market St., nearly opp. Central Hotel, Office Open at all Hours. MAYSVILLE, KY. Maysville, Ky.

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FURNISHING UNDERTAKER.

Full line of Burial Robes and all articles required by the undertaking trade. Orders promptly attended to day or night. Maysville, Ky.

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—Dealer in—

QUEENSWARE, CHINA, TINWARE,

Glass, Cattle, Notions, etc. No. 45 Market Street, East side, between Second and Third, Maysville, Ky.

S. J. DAUGHERTY,
No. 6, West Second Street.

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Monuments, Tablets and Headstones always on hand. Orders by mail will receive the same prompt attention as if delivered in person. Maysville, Ky.

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Sanitary Engineer, Gas and Steam-fitter. Dealer in plumber's goods, Pumps, Hose, Sewer Pipes, Lead and Iron Piping, Steam and Water Gauges. No. 8 west Second street, opposite Geisel's grocery. Maysville, Ky.

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BATH ROOMS and LAUNDRY.

Work promptly and satisfactorily done. Terms reasonable. Front street, between Market and Sutton. Maysville, Ky.

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Manufacturer and originator of the celebrated brands of

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FURNITURE.

We will not be undersold by any house in Kentucky or at Cincinnati, if we have half a chance. Maysville, Ky.

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Building and Dressed Lumber,

Laths, Shingles, blinds, Frames, Doors, Sash, Staves, Fence, Tobacco Hogsheads, &c. Maysville, Ky.

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Ladies' and children's fine shoes a specialty. Custom work made to order. Repairing neatly and promptly done at moderate charges. No. 41 Market street, East side, Maysville, Ky.

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OLD RELIABLE

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Vehicles of all kinds, good stock and careful drivers. Horses kept by the day, or week on reasonable terms. Second st., between Market and Limestone.

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FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILORS,

Have just received their Spring Stock of Imported and Domestic Goods of the latest styles, prices reasonable and work the best. Maysville, Ky.

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PERSONS in want of building lumber, fencing or shingles, will find it to the interest, to address us at Vanceburg, Ky., or H. C. Barkley, Maysville, Ky. We have something new in

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made from yellow poplar with square butt, equal to Michigan pine at much less price. Shingles kept on hand and for sale by Collins, Rudy & Co., and H. C. Barkley, Maysville, Ky., at mill prices. J2ndm LEWIS COUNTY LUMBER CO.

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Instead of investing in stocks, bonds or other securities or depositing in Savings Banks,

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